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The Party Conventions

Both Democrats and Republicans Will Choose Candidates
For President and Vice President in July

The Democratic and Republican parties open national conventions to name their candidates for President and Vice President in July—the Democrats at Los Angeles on the 11th, the Republicans in Chicago on the 25th.

This story deals with what goes on at the conventions, which you will be reading about in newspapers and watching on television this summer.

DELEGATES parading through the hall with placards boosting candidates, music from a band or organ, a good deal of cheering, and some clowning will give each convention something of a circus air. At times, the hall will appear to be in disorder.

Nevertheless, the party delegates will be carrying out a serious duty under our system of government. They will be preparing to name the candidates they believe can win the Presidency and Vice Presidency in the November elections. Even the lively parades, which sometimes get out of hand, are part of an organized program for getting the job done.

Getting started. The chairmen of both parties' national committees will open the conventions. They are Senator Thruston Morton of Kentucky for the Republicans, and Paul Butler of Indiana for the Democrats.

Very quickly, the committee leader gives way to a temporary convention chairman. He is usually a prominent party figure chosen unanimously by the convention delegates. He makes the first big address, the keynote speech, to stress greatness of the party and the goals it seeks. His work is then done.

A permanent chairman and various committees, named by vote of the delegates, are selected to guide the convention to a close—which may be 3 or 4 days after the opening, or much later if serious contests develop in choosing candidates.

Delegates, the voters who will determine the nominees, usually aren't seated officially until the second day of the sessions. These men and women are chosen in state primaries, at district or state conventions, or by party committees. This process of selection has been going on for some weeks and will continue until shortly before convention time.

When the delegates arrive at the convention, they must have their credentials approved by a special committee. Sometimes, there is a contest between 2 delegations from 1 state. If it is not settled through committee negotiations, the convention has to decide by vote which group to accept.

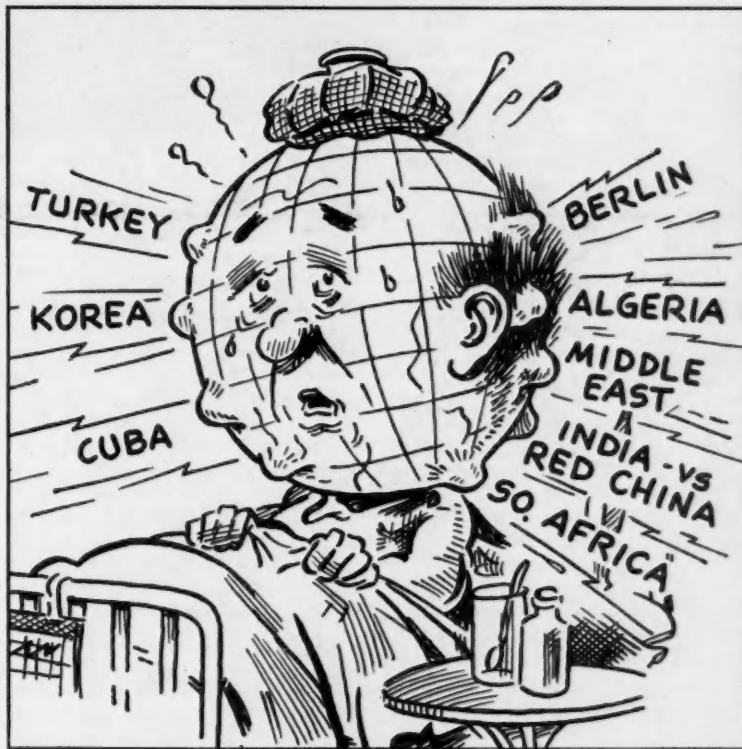
Delegates to both conventions will be from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and certain territorial possessions such as the Virgin Islands. (Although they have a hand in selecting the nominees, D. C. and other non-state residents may not cast ballots at the November elections under present law.)

Some of the delegates will be bound by pledges to vote for a particular candidate, or to do so until they are released from their pledges by the head of their delegation or by their candidate. Others may change their vote from one candidate to another at any time. Some delegations must vote as a unit; in others, the vote can be split between candidates.

Republicans expect to have 1,331 delegates at their convention, plus an equal number of alternates for a total of 2,662. However, only 1,331 votes may be cast—by the regular delegates or for them by alternates. A simple majority of 666 votes is needed to nominate.

The number of votes at the Democratic gathering will total 1,521, but states and territories may send 2 delegates per vote if they so desire. In addition, 1,467 alternates may attend the convention. Needed to nominate: 761 votes.

(Concluded on page 5, col. 4)



THE WORLD complains: "I hurt in so many places at once!"

Eventful Postwar Era

International Affairs Since 1945

Following is the second of 2 articles, reviewing important developments since World War II. This week we are focusing attention on the international scene. To provide space for this special roundup, we are omitting certain features of the paper. (For summit story, see page 6.)

PEACE descended upon the world in August 1945, after the most destructive war in history. More than 20,000,000 people—both military personnel and civilians—had died in the conflict. A survey placed the cost of the war, in money, at more than 1,100 billion dollars.

The victorious Allies included the United States, Britain, France, Russia, China, and more than 40 other countries. The losers were the Axis powers—Germany, Japan, and a few smaller nations. Italy, an original Axis partner, had left the fighting in 1943, and in the war's later stages had cooperated with the Allies.

Franklin D. Roosevelt (who died in April 1945, just before the European phase of the war ended), Winston Churchill, and other Allied leaders vowed to work for a peaceful and prosperous world.

RECOVERY

The immediate aim was to get the war-damaged lands on their feet again, to spur production on farms and factories, and to stimulate trade.

Destruction was widespread in Europe and the Far East. Millions were threatened by starvation and disease. To dispel suffering, relief groups distributed food, clothing, fuel, and medicines to tremendous numbers of war victims.

In defeated Japan, recovery and reorganization were undertaken by U. S. occupation forces under General Douglas MacArthur. A democratic government was set up. Emperor Hirohito was deprived of his "divine powers," and willingly became a constitutional monarch.

Numerous Japanese reforms were carried out. For a country that had been run along despotic, dictatorial lines for hundreds of years, democratic progress has been great. Today, this former enemy nation is a close ally of the United States.

In Europe, U. S. Secretary of State George Marshall proposed (in 1947) a joint program of economic reconstruction under which participating nations would aid one another and would be helped by the United States. In 1948, the Marshall Plan (later called the European Recovery Program) went into effect.

During the next few years, we sent billions of dollars' worth of farm equipment, fertilizer, and industrial machinery to Western Europe. By 1950, the devastated nations were on their feet again. Farm output was climbing, and industrial production was nearly 20% higher than before the outbreak of World War II.

(Continued on page 2)



NATIONAL CHAIRMEN of the 2 major political parties. Kentucky Senator Thruston Morton for the GOP (left), and Paul Butler for the Democrats.



EUROPE, ASIA, AND AFRICA have seen many important changes since World War II. (A more detailed map of Europe alone appears on page 3. Name of the Malagasy Republic—near Africa—has been spelled in various ways, but the spelling shown here is the one now used by the U. S. State Department.)

Postwar Era

(Continued from page 1)

Continued growth. The economic strength of the war-torn nations has continued to grow. Japan is now a world leader in producing ships, cloth, machinery, and other items. West Germany is today one of the world's outstanding industrial nations.

Though Great Britain and France have recovered moderately well, neither has resumed the strong position it held before World War II. Under Labor Party leadership, Britain socialized a number of industries. When the Conservatives regained power in 1951, socialistic trends were halted but not reversed to any great degree. After recovering from a series of financial crises during the past 15 years, Britain is today enjoying good times under Prime Minister Macmillan.

For 13 years after World War II, France was troubled by political instability and a variety of economic ills. In 1958, the government was reorganized and a new constitution adopted. Under the leadership of President Charles de Gaulle, France has acquired political stability, and, with its first atomic explosion this spring in North Africa's Sahara, has become a nuclear power. Many problems still remain, though.

NATIONALISM

Independence became the goal of many subject peoples right after World War II. The rising tide of national-

ism has brought more than 25 new nations into existence since 1945, and has weakened colonial empires.

New Asian nations. Long before the war, the United States had promised the Philippines their independence. It was granted on schedule in 1946. These islands were the first foreign-owned colony in Asia to gain freedom.

Great Britain, under growing pressure, gave up much of its vast empire in Asia. During 1947, the British withdrew completely from India, and shortly afterwards from Burma and Ceylon. British India was divided, largely along religious lines, into Pakistan and the Republic of India. Most people in Pakistan follow the Moslem religion; most of those in the Republic of India are of the Hindu faith.

Jawaharlal Nehru has been India's Prime Minister ever since his country became free. President Mohammed Ayub Khan is now Pakistan's ruler.

Another of Britain's Asian possessions to win independence was Malaya. This land, rich in tin and rubber, acquired self-rule in 1957.

In 1948, Korea became a nation, though a troubled one. Under Japanese control before World War II, this Asian peninsula was promised its independence by the Allies. When Soviet and western leaders could not agree on a common government, Korea became divided with a communist regime in the north and a government allied with the free world in the south.

The island chain of the Dutch East Indies was the scene of conflict as the Netherlands resisted the natives' demands for freedom. But in 1949,

partly through UN efforts, an independent Indonesia was set up with nationalist leader Sukarno at its head.

Jewish homeland. When the British withdrew from Palestine in 1948, the Jews living there set up the nation of Israel with United Nations support. Arabs, both in Palestine and in neighboring lands, opposed the move with arms. Though a truce ended the 1948 conflict, there has been tension in the area ever since. (More on this subject in the Middle East section.)

Israel has welcomed close to 1,000,000 immigrants. Under the leadership of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, the Jewish nation has made striking gains, both in farming and industry.

Serious trouble with the Arab lands has hampered Israel's progress. A particular sore spot has been the Arab refugee camps just outside Israel's borders. Most of the refugees are former residents of Palestine who fled at the time of the 1948 fighting. There has been continual tension along Israel-Arab boundaries.

French colonies. After prolonged strife in Indochina, France gave up its holdings there. The states of Laos, Cambodia, and Viet Nam severed ties with France. Part of this territory, as we shall see later, came under communist control while the rest remained free.

The French holdings of Tunisia and Morocco in North Africa became self-governing in 1956. In 1958, Charles de Gaulle offered France's African holdings south of the Sahara immediate freedom if they wanted it. Guinea immediately accepted this offer, and became independent.

Several other French territories

later chose complete self-rule. Next month, the Malagasy Republic (formerly Madagascar) and the Federation of Mali (composed of Senegal and French Sudan) will become independent. Unlike Guinea, they will retain economic ties with France. They will be the first completely independent lands to join with France in the French Community, a loose federation set up mainly on economic lines.

The French territory of Algeria has been the scene of a bitter struggle for nearly 6 years. Arab nationalists want complete independence. Last fall President de Gaulle offered the Algerians self-determination, provided they end the rebellion. However, he said that if the Algerians chose independence, the country would be partitioned with France keeping control of the desert regions where oil has been discovered. The Algerian nationalists oppose partition, and the rebellion seems likely to continue.

Neutralism and nationalism. Many newly independent lands side neither with the communist nations nor the western countries in world affairs. India is often regarded as leader of the "neutral" group. Certain Arab lands also lean toward "neutralism."

Today, nationalism is spreading rapidly through Africa where there are still numerous colonial holdings. Cameroun and Togo, 2 areas which France supervised for the United Nations, have received their independence this year. Nigeria, a British territory, and the Belgian Congo will become free before the end of 1960.

Somalia, a UN territory in East Africa supervised by Italy, will become independent this fall. Neighbor-

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON



EUROPE. This continent, on a smaller scale, is shown on page 2 world map.

ing British Somaliland will also become free and will very likely join Somalia.

Other African territories that have become independent since 1945 include Libya, Sudan, and Ghana (the latter nation has joined with Guinea in a federation known as the Union of Independent African States).

While most of Africa below the Sahara seems to be moving peacefully toward self-rule, bitterness and strife have inflamed the Union of South Africa. In that independent nation, the government—run by people of European descent—has put severe restrictions on natives, who make up 80% of the population. Racial conflict flared this spring; and though the violence has been brought under control, it is feared that further explosions will take place.

Western Hemisphere. Latin America—long troubled by dictatorships—has seen notable democratic gains in recent years. Dictators have been overthrown in half a dozen lands to the south.

Argentina, which suffered for 10 years under the rule of "strong man" Juan Peron, is now making headway toward political freedom, but is confronted with serious economic troubles. Brazil has made great industrial progress since World War II, but living standards are still low for most of the people.

As 1959 got under way, the Batista dictatorship in Cuba was upset by Fidel Castro and his followers. The Castro regime has embarked upon numerous socialistic programs aimed at raising living standards, but has made little progress toward attaining its goals.

Meanwhile, communist influence has markedly increased, and the Castro government has carried on a campaign of bitter abuse against the United States—apparently to draw the attention of the Cuban people from their government's shortcomings. Castro is now as dictatorial as was Batista. The future of this island nation remains seriously in doubt.

Another Western Hemisphere nation, Canada, has been making rapid industrial progress. She is a close defense and trading partner of the United States. Canada's Prime Minister is John Diefenbaker.

THE COLD WAR

Competition between the free world and the communist lands became intense soon after World War II. When the Soviet Union, a wartime ally, set out to extend its control, the western powers resisted the move and encouraged the spread of democratic government. In the intervening years, this competition—known as the cold war—has kept the world divided.

Problems stemming from this bitter international rivalry have been the major concern of the Secretaries of State following George Marshall—Dean Acheson (1949-53), John Foster Dulles (1953-59) and Christian Herter, the present head of the State Department.

In Europe. The cold war began soon after Russian troops occupied Eastern Europe, following World War II. They helped local Reds gain power in Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Albania.

Russian leaders pulled a veil of secrecy over the lands they dominated. Britain's Winston Churchill described the Soviet action in closing off part of the continent as "pulling down an Iron Curtain."

In 1947 President Harry Truman started a program of aid to Greece and Turkey (the Truman Doctrine) to help them stay free of communist control. That same year, planning started on the European Recovery Program.

Germany and Austria (as well as their capital cities of Berlin and Vienna) were divided into occupation zones by the western allies and Russia. Later, separate governments were set up in Germany. Under Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, democratic West Germany sided with the free world. East Germany was taken over by the communists under Moscow's guidance.

In 1948, Russia tried to drive western occupation forces from Berlin (which had remained under 4-power rule). The Soviets halted traffic into the western zones. The United States, Britain, and France beat the land blockade by flying in thousands of tons of food, coal, and other necessities.

Berlin has continued to be a source of tension. Big Four leaders have been considering in their Paris sum-

mit meeting Russia's latest demand that western forces leave Berlin. The reunification of Germany may also be discussed.

NATO. Communist seizure of Czechoslovakia in 1948 made the western allies feel it essential to form a military alliance. The next year, the United States, Canada, and 10 European lands (Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal) established the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Greece, Turkey, and West Germany joined later.

NATO members have built an effective defense force. General Dwight Eisenhower was NATO's first commander. Lauris Norstad, a U. S. Air Force General, is NATO's present commander.

Western defenses in Europe were further strengthened in 1953 by the negotiation of an agreement between the United States and the government of Francisco Franco of Spain. Today, we have 4 big airfields in Spain and a number of naval bases.)

The Far East. The world spotlight shifted to the Far East about 1950. As the year began, the communists under Mao Tse-tung had just completed their conquest of the mainland in China's civil war, and had driven the Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek, our wartime ally, to the island of Taiwan (Formosa), about 90 miles off the coast.

The loss of China's mainland to the communists was a blow to the free world. With 650,000,000 people, this country is the most heavily populated land on earth.

Korean conflict. War broke out in Korea during 1950 as the troops of communist North Korea attacked free

South Korea. The United Nations, which had helped establish South Korea's free government, empowered its members to send armed aid to the invaded nation. (Russia's representative was boycotting the UN Security Council when the vote occurred, so action was taken without a Soviet veto.)

For the next 3 years, Korea was the scene of bitter strife. The United States furnished most of the troops and financial support for the UN army, commanded by General MacArthur. UN troops seemed about to achieve victory when Red China sent forces to help North Korea. The war dragged to a stalemate.

In 1951, General MacArthur was dismissed by President Truman on the grounds that he had violated orders in Korea. A congressional hearing of his dismissal ended inconclusively.

A truce was reached in 1953, but a final peace treaty has never been achieved. During the war, more than 33,000 Americans lost their lives, and over 103,000 were wounded. South Korea had more than 1,000,000 casualties—deaths and injuries. Since the war, that land has depended largely on U. S. support for its existence.

Last month President Syngman Rhee, following widespread rioting, resigned as President of the South Korean government. Mr. Rhee, who had for many years led the fight for Korean independence and then had served as his country's president, was accused of using dictatorial tactics in governing the nation. Plans are now being made for the election of a new government in South Korea.

Indochina. After Mao and the Reds completed their conquest of China early in 1950, they encouraged the communist-led rebels who were fight-

(Continued on page 4)



MUCH TURMOIL has occurred in Latin America during the postwar period

Postwar Era

(Continued from page 3)

ing the French in Indochina, and supplied them with arms.

In the spring of 1954, after this conflict had cost the French a great deal in lives and money, a peace treaty was signed. It provided that Viet Nam, Indochina's major state, would become a divided country. Since that time, the northern part has been ruled by the communists, while southern Viet Nam is in the free world.

But though the former states of Indochina (Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos) are now free from French control, tension still exists in the area. Last fall, Laos was plagued by bands of communist rebels, armed by Red China. This spring, communist bands have been carrying on hit-and-run raids in South Viet Nam.

SEATO. Red aggression in the Far East alarmed the western nations. In 1951, our government signed defense pacts with the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand. Later, Japan was encouraged to build up its military forces.

To restrain the Reds in southeastern Asia, 8 nations formed the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). They were the United States, Great Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

A shortcoming of SEATO is that several of the region's major countries—for example, India, Burma, Indonesia, and Ceylon—did not join, but declared their neutrality. Nevertheless, SEATO members have worked effectively in various ways to combat communist activities in southeastern Asia.

China problem. Today the growing strength of Red China poses a serious problem. Engaged in a big industrial program, the Chinese communists aim to build a modern nation.

In pursuit of their goal, they are using the most extreme communist measures. In 1959, they employed force to take away Tibet's control over its local affairs. They had earlier promised to let the people of this province—which was brought into the Red Chinese empire in 1951—run their own national affairs.

In the past year, Red China has also exerted pressure on India's borders, and has occupied a number of areas which India had long considered her own.

U. S. relations with communist China are troubled. We do not recognize the Mao government as being legal. We have no American representatives in that nation. Our trade with it is very severely limited, and American citizens cannot freely go there.

Meanwhile, we continue to recognize and support the Nationalists as China's legal government. We have a defense pact with Chiang Kai-shek, and our Navy patrols the waters between Taiwan and Red China. The Nationalists still hold China's seat in the UN.

Changes in Russia. Joseph Stalin, Russia's ruthless dictator, died in 1953. The leaders since his death have adopted more flexible policies in their dealings with western lands. For one thing, the Soviet Union joined

with the United States, Britain, and France in withdrawing troops from Austria.

Under the leadership of Nikita Khrushchev, Russia is today rapidly boosting farm and industrial output. It boasts that it will outproduce the United States by 1970, although most U. S. business leaders think this will be impossible. Russia is also challenging the United States in foreign trade and in aid programs for underdeveloped lands. She is waging a big propaganda campaign to get the support of other nations in her bid for world leadership.

Russia's success in launching the first man-made earth satellites in 1957 brought that nation a good deal of prestige. In 1959, a Soviet rocket shot to the moon focused further attention on Russia's scientific achieve-

shchev of Russia, Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain, and President de Gaulle of France.

Middle East. The oil-rich area at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea has in recent years become a major theater of the cold war. Here the communist strategy has been to fan the flames of Arab nationalism.

Much turmoil has centered on Egypt where a military group, one of whose leaders was Gamal Nasser, upset the monarchy of King Farouk and seized power in 1952. To help relieve Egypt's poverty, he vowed to build a big irrigation dam at Aswan on the Nile River. It was intended to provide water for irrigating 2,000,000 acres of cropland.

Nasser did not immediately accept a U. S. offer to help him. He seemed to be trying to get more from us by

seized by Nasser, Britain and France launched a sudden armed attack on Egypt to "protect" the waterway. Israel—long troubled by border raids from Egypt—invaded Nasser's country several days before the British and French did.

The United States strongly disapproved of the attack on Egypt. British public opinion was sharply divided over the move, and Prime Minister Anthony Eden, who had succeeded Churchill in 1955, found himself under heavy criticism at home. At this point, Russia and Red China threatened to send troops to support Nasser. Confronted with these difficulties, the attacking countries agreed to a cease-fire under UN leadership.

Suez aftermath. The canal, blocked at the time of the invasion, was cleared within a few months. Today, more vessels than ever before are using the waterway, which is now owned by Egypt under the terms of an agreement reached by that country, Britain, and France. A big unsolved issue is the fact that Egypt still does not permit Israel to use the canal.

Late in 1959, Russia agreed to finance at least the first stage of the Aswan Dam. Work started on the project last January.

The strain of the Suez crisis is believed to have hastened the resignation of Prime Minister Eden of Britain early in 1957 on grounds of illness. He was succeeded by Harold Macmillan.

Mid-East defenses. In 1957 the United States promised under the Eisenhower Doctrine to defend any Middle East nation asking for help against Red aggression. In 1958 we were called upon to carry out our promise by Lebanon's government.

That small country's request came soon after Iraq's government had been overthrown by an Iraqi group hostile to the western powers. Our troops went to Lebanon to keep its government from being similarly overthrown. Tension eased after all the Arab states agreed on a plan for bringing stability to the Middle East. U. S. troops were withdrawn without any fighting.

In 1958, we also became a member of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), a group which replaced an earlier one to protect the Middle East from Soviet penetration. Other nations now belonging to this organization include Turkey, Iran, Great Britain, and Pakistan.

Nasser's aim. One of Nasser's goals has been to unite the Arab world under his leadership. Syria joined with Egypt in the United Arab Republic. The little kingdom of Yemen is not an all-out member of this new nation, but is associated with it.

The Egyptian leader has run into considerable trouble in trying to unify the Arab lands. Among other nations, Jordan and Iraq have resisted Egyptian pressure. Tunisia and Morocco in western Africa are not strong supporters of Nasser, and several other Arab countries are lukewarm in their backing for him.

The main thing the Arab lands seem to have in common is enmity for Israel. They refuse to recognize the Jewish nation, or cooperate with the Israelis in any way.

By posing as champion of the Arab



(1) Roosevelt



(2) Churchill



(3) Stalin



(4) Chiang

(1) U. S. President Franklin Roosevelt, (2) British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, (3) Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, and (4) President Chiang Kai-shek of China were Allied leaders in World War II conflict with the Axis powers.



(1) Khrushchev



(2) Eden



(3) Macmillan



(4) Mao

(1) SOVIET PREMIER Khrushchev. (2) Former British Prime Minister Eden and (3) his successor, Harold Macmillan. (4) Mao Tse-tung, Red China's leader.



(1) Nehru



(2) Tito



(3) Marshall



(4) Acheson

LEADERS of "neutral" lands: (1) Nehru of India, and (2) Tito of Yugoslavia. (3) George Marshall and (4) Dean Acheson were both U. S. Secretaries of State.

ments. (For U. S. progress in this same field, see last week's national roundup.)

During the Stalin era, tension ran high between the free world and the communist lands. After the Soviet leader's death, a gradual easing of relations took place, but the rivalry still goes on. The latest incident was the shooting down of a U. S. plane in the Soviet Union earlier this month. Our State Department admitted the aircraft had been on an intelligence-gathering mission. The incident has increased cold-war tension.

The summit conference in Paris has been making another attempt to resolve some of the long-standing differences between the free-world lands and the Red nations. Discussions on the subject have been taking place among President Eisenhower, Premier Khrushchev,

hinting that he might turn for assistance to Russia.

Finally in 1956, Secretary of State Dulles withdrew the earlier U. S. offer. Angered by his action, Nasser then seized the Suez Canal. It is important to Western European lands because many products they need—especially petroleum—are normally transported through the waterway.

Suez seizure. The action brought strong protests from the western nations. The canal (entirely within Egypt's borders) was owned by a private company under British and French control. For many years it had been under the protection of Britain, which had long kept troops in the canal zone. These troops had been withdrawn 6 weeks earlier under the terms of an Anglo-Egyptian pact.

Several months after the artery was

lands, Russia has tried to increase its influence in the Middle East. Despite its efforts, many Arab leaders are suspicious and distrustful of communism. Though Nasser has accepted military and economic aid from Moscow, he seems to have veered away from Soviet influence in the past year or two. He is said to have become alarmed over Red penetration of the Middle East.

Eastern Europe. Moscow has not always had smooth sailing in the communist areas of Eastern Europe. As early as 1948, Marshal Tito, who headed Yugoslavia's Red government, rebelled against Soviet control of his country.

Joseph Stalin knew that, if Yugoslavia were successful in ignoring Moscow's leadership, other communist countries might try the same thing. He did all he could to overthrow Tito, but failed. To help Yugoslavia keep out from under Soviet domination, the United States and other western lands later granted aid to the Balkan nation.

In 1956, revolt flared in Hungary against Soviet control of that country. The Russian army put down the revolt, and thousands of Hungarian patriots were slain. Nearly 200,000 people fled the country. (Many found new homes in the United States.) By an overwhelming vote, the United Nations condemned Russia for "depriving Hungary of its liberty and independence."

In Poland, too, there was widespread discontent about the same time. Though an uprising was averted, Poland's Red government won several concessions in its relations with Russia, including the cancellation of certain debts to the Soviet Union.

COOPERATION

Despite the cold war, greater attempts at international cooperation have been made during the years 1945-1960 than in any other period of history. Though these efforts have sometimes seemed futile, they have helped to forestall another world war and have prompted international understanding.

United Nations. The world organization was formed in 1945. Its membership has grown from 51 lands to 82.

The United Nations has a mixed record over the past 15 years. The rules of the Security Council—only UN agency which can enforce its decisions—permit a veto by any one of the "Big Five" countries (the United States, Britain, France, Russia, Nationalist China) to block action on a proposal. The veto power has on numerous occasions prevented action that most nations favored. Russia has used it 86 times; we have not used it at all.

Critics of the UN feel that it has been generally ineffective, has failed in bringing a peaceful spirit to the world, and has saddled the United States with excessive global responsibilities.

Defenders of the world body say that the UN has prevented a number of small conflicts from developing into major wars, that it has made aggression more difficult, and that it has provided valuable social and economic assistance to poorly developed lands.

Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden holds the top post in the UN—that of Secretary-General. He succeeded Trygve Lie of Norway in 1953. Top U. S. representative at the United Nations since 1953 has been Henry Cabot Lodge.

Disarmament. The United Nations has worked long and hard to bring



(1) Dulles



(2) Lodge



(3) Hammarskjöld



(4) De Gaulle

(1) THE LATE John Foster Dulles, U. S. Secretary of State, 1953-59. (2) Henry Cabot Lodge, top U. S. representative at United Nations. (3) Dag Hammarskjöld, UN Secretary-General. (4) President Charles de Gaulle, of the French Republic.



(1) Adenauer



(2) Nasser



(3) Norstad



(4) Rhee

(1) CHANCELLOR Konrad Adenauer of West Germany. (2) Egypt's Gamal Nasser, President of United Arab Republic. (3) U. S. General Lauris Norstad, NATO commander in Europe. (4) Syngman Rhee, former President of South Korea.



(1) Ben-Gurion



(2) Sukarno



(3) Peron



(4) Franco

(1) PREMIER David Ben-Gurion of Israel. (2) Indonesia's President Sukarno. (3) Juan Peron, former "strong man" of Argentina. (4) Spanish leader Franco.

about agreement on disarmament—without success. Yet all agree that the construction of nuclear weapons in the past 10 years has made it conceivable that another war might wipe out modern civilization.

Attempts at disarmament have broken down largely on the inspection issue. U. S. officials insist that any arms-reduction program—to be effective—must permit inspectors to go into all countries to see that each nation is carrying out its pledge to reduce arms.

Soviet leaders have opposed this idea. Right now they are demanding complete disarmament within 4 years, but they still balk at permitting the degree of inspection which the western nations consider essential. Disarmament talks that have been going on in Geneva were recently adjourned until June. The issue was scheduled to be a major topic of discussion at the Big Four summit meeting in Paris.

European unity. Western Europe is a region where peacetime cooperation is on the rise. France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg are working together in coal and steel production. (This is the so-called Schuman Plan, named for one of its promoters, former Premier Robert Schuman of France.) These same countries are also cooperating in the field of peacetime atomic energy and in the Common Market for the lowering of trade barriers.

Seven other European lands are joining in the European Free Trade Association. While it is true that rivalry looms between this group and the Common Market, there is today far more trade cooperation than previously existed.

Former colonial groupings. Still another cooperative group is the Commonwealth of Nations, composed of

Great Britain and 9 former possessions now independent. They are Canada, South Africa, Ghana, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, and Malaya.

These lands work together closely on trade. Nigeria and other of Britain's African holdings are expected to join the Commonwealth as soon as they achieve independence.

Another international group quite similar in nature to the Commonwealth, is the French Community. It came into existence in 1958, and includes France and many of its overseas territories. Today, the membership consists only of lands which still have strong ties with France. Later, it is expected that countries completely free from French control can become members of the Community.

Rio Pact. Another landmark in international cooperation is the Rio Pact of 1947. In this treaty, the United States and the republics of Latin America are working together to promote peaceful conditions and to resist aggression. Through the Organization of American States, whose central headquarters are in Washington, D. C., we have been helping our neighbors to the south in matters of health, school programs, and economic projects.

Five Central American countries have joined in a common market group to eliminate trade barriers among themselves. They are Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

Personal diplomacy. One of the striking developments of recent years has been the increasing travel by leaders of major nations to other lands as a means of promoting friendship.

President Eisenhower took a long trip through Europe, northern Africa, and southern Asia late last year, and followed that with a trip to 4 nations

of South America in the late winter. Vice President Richard Nixon has also traveled widely on good-will trips.

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev visited the United States in the autumn of 1959, and at one time or another has visited most of the other major countries of the world. Such leaders as Prime Minister Macmillan of Great Britain, President de Gaulle of France, Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany, Prime Minister Nehru of India, and President Sukarno of Indonesia have visited the United States and many other nations on peaceful missions.

Neither these trips nor the formation of numerous international agencies since 1945 have, to be sure, succeeded in settling the major differences that still divide the nations of the world. But such activities have unquestionably promoted international understanding over large areas, and may yet lay the groundwork for truly world-wide cooperation among all lands.

—By HOWARD SWEET

Party Conventions

(Concluded from page 1)

The platform, the party's pledges on what it will do for the people if its candidates are elected, is usually adopted on the second day of the convention after the delegates have been officially accepted.

The platform is prepared in advance by a committee. There may be debates on the convention floor, and some delegates may offer amendments. In general, though, the document is adopted after a number of speeches with little change.

Nominating candidates is the next step, usually on the third day. The chairman asks the convention secretary to call the roll of states alphabetically.

A state delegation may yield its place to another, if it has no candidate. The second state may then make a nomination, generally for a candidate that the first supports. Quite a number of delegates may nominate a "favorite son" from their states as an honor—even though they fully expect to back another candidate in the end.

All this process takes time. There is at least 1 nominating speech for each candidate, plus a series of speeches seconding nominations.

The Presidential nominations are completed first, then voting begins. If no candidate is chosen on the first ballot, there will be a flurry on the floor as political leaders seek to persuade delegates to change votes for one or another candidate.

Ballots continue until a nominee has been chosen, and he then may appear on the platform to make an acceptance speech. Sometimes, though, he may delay the speech until after the Vice Presidential candidate has been chosen by the delegates.

In any case, there is usually a brief recess of the convention to permit the Presidential nominee and party leaders to talk over possible running mates.

The convention then reconvenes. Nominating speeches are made, and the balloting continues until a Vice Presidential candidate gets the required number of votes. He then makes an acceptance speech, and the delegates are ready to go home and start campaigning to win the election for their ticket.—By TOM HAWKINS

The Story of the Week

Frol Kozlov May Be Khrushchev's Successor

"When he enters a city, factory, or store, he starts acting like a candidate 2 days before election time. His face wreathed in smiles, he shakes hands left and right." So wrote a newsmen after observing Russia's Frol Kozlov in action.

Mr. Kozlov, who will be 52 in August, is widely regarded as a possible successor to 65-year-old Premier Nikita Khrushchev. In a recent shift of Soviet leadership, the former First



FROL KOZLOV, a high-ranking official in Russia's Communist Party

Deputy Premier was made a top official of the Communist Party, which controls the Soviet government.

Both Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Kozlov were born of poor peasant families. Also, both men rose to positions of power as officials of the all-powerful Communist Party in Russia.

Pro and Con on Free TV for Candidates

Both major parties are already making plans to buy television time for campaign purposes in the weeks leading up to the November 8 Presidential elections. But they are finding that TV time is fantastically expensive. The cost of a half hour network program may run as high as \$80,000.

Under existing rules, the stations are not required to provide any free broadcasting time to parties or candidates, but whatever they do for one political contestant they must do for all opponents.

Some Americans feel that the stations should be required by law to set aside certain free hours for political campaigns, while other citizens disagree.

The pro side argues: "Constantly rising costs of campaigning for public office, particularly on TV, are making it hard for all but wealthy candidates or groups to stump for voter support. Free telecasts would give Americans more opportunities to see and hear all candidates than would otherwise be the case. Also, it would be less tiring for the office-seekers than stumping the countryside in person."

The other side contends: "A law telling broadcasters what they must present on the air would be an unfair curb on their freedoms. If such a law were enacted, all groups and candidates, regardless of how small their

following, could claim broadcasting time equal to that given to the major parties. This would leave the stations with very few hours for paid shows on which they depend for a livelihood. Besides, the industry already devotes many hours to political campaigns."

Cuba Finally Sends Ambassador to U. S.

The appointment of José Miró Cardona as Cuban ambassador to the United States might be a sign that the island country's Premier Fidel Castro will ease up on his bitter anti-American campaign. Mr. Miró Cardona is regarded as a friend of the United States, for he has actively worked for closer ties between his country and ours in the past. He is the first ambassador to be sent here from Cuba since last December.

Opinion Roundup on Khrushchev in Paris

In placing responsibility for the summit explosion in Paris, most open-minded observers here and abroad have expressed similar views. They blame the United States for these actions:

1. Sending a spy plane over Russia only a few days before the summit meeting.
2. Falsifying, at first, the fact that it was engaged in espionage.
3. Waiting until the Paris meeting to say that no further flights of this kind would be made.

Many of these critics feel that aerial spying is too dangerous—in that it could easily set off a nuclear war. Furthermore, it is said that our allies which have permitted us to maintain bases on their territory are now being threatened by Russia, and therefore may be forced to curtail or end our military activities on their soil.

Most of these same open-minded observers have this to say about Khrushchev:

1. He went out of his way to be insulting and offensive to President Eisenhower. His public cancellation of plans to have Mr. Eisenhower visit Russia, after the Soviet Premier had been allowed to come to our country

and spread his propaganda, was a shameful discourtesy.

2. When Mr. Khrushchev suggested that the summit meeting be postponed for 6 or 8 months, he was not only further insulting President Eisenhower (since a new President will have been elected by then), but he was also, in effect, meddling in U. S. politics. The majority of Democrats as well as Republicans deeply resent this type of foreign interference.

3. Russia is one of the worst offenders on spying. At the very time Khrushchev was raving and ranting at President Eisenhower in Paris, Switzerland deported 2 Soviet espionage agents from that country. We and the Canadians have frequently caught Russian spies in the act. So have numerous other nations.

Moreover, one of Russia's most prominent propagandists—Ilya Ehrenburg—said about a week ago: "[Observation] of the armaments of another country is nothing new. . . . There is no difference between the telephoto cameras of spy planes today and the field glasses used by spies in the old days."

4. When President Eisenhower announced that there would be no more aerial-photo flights over Soviet territory, that should have ended the issue. But it was apparent that Khrushchev was determined to try to discredit us as much as possible, even though it might mean wrecking the peace hopes of the world.

Since the Soviet Premier originally had wanted the summit meeting, what is the explanation for his conduct? Some foreign experts think he may be having a fight within his own country to stay in power, and that he has used the plane incident to try to strengthen his leadership in Russia.

After what has happened, are meetings among top leaders desirable, or should foreign differences be worked out by skilled diplomats as they were in the past? One reply is that little has been accomplished by lesser officials in the cold war, so occasionally the summit approach is tried.

Our government wants the United Nations to go into the whole spying problem, and to establish a plan of international aerial-photo inspection to guard against surprise attack. Will



THE WANT ADS may help you to find a good job for the vacation period

Russia agree, or does she merely seek to have the UN condemn us for the U-2 plane flights?

(NOTE: Miscellaneous question No. 1 was based on a story which has been replaced by the above report on later news developments.)

Moscow Takes Another Step in Space Contest

As was expected, Russia timed another dramatic scientific experiment with the Paris summit meeting. The 4½-ton satellite which she hurled into orbit some 200 miles from the earth compares with our heaviest satellites of approximately 1,500 pounds.

The new space vehicle, according to the Reds, is a forerunner of the type that the Russians plan to use for man's flight far beyond the earth's atmosphere. The satellite is said to contain all the equipment needed to sustain human life in space, plus a full-sized model of a man at the controls.

What Are Your Plans For Summer Months?

Summer, of course, is the proper time for vacations—for rest, relaxation, and enjoyment. It is also a time for constructive achievement. Here are four suggestions:

1. *Develop new interests.* Everyone needs interests apart from a job or schoolwork, and the summer vacation period is an ideal time to develop them. Engage in some outdoor sport this summer—tennis, swimming, baseball, or whatever appeals to you. Cultivate a hobby such as nature study, stamp collecting, or photography.

And do not overlook the possibilities of reading for recreation. Stop at the public library and borrow a book now and then. Learn to read for pleasure and relaxation.

2. *Share family responsibilities.* What jobs can you take over at home for the summer? Volunteer to do more than you have found time for during the school year. Enjoy the satisfaction of doing your part as a responsible member of the family.

3. *Prepare for your life work.* The months ahead offer many opportunities to advance your vocational plans. If you are undecided about what career to follow, a summer job may help you to make up your mind. If you have already decided on a vocation, working in the field of your choice will give you valuable experience.

You may not be able to find a suitable job, of course, but other voca-



AMERICAN and South Korean officers (right) face communist leaders across a strand of barbed wire which marks the Korean truce line, in an NBC-TV program called "The American Fighting Man—Korea Plus Ten." This telecast, at 9:30 p.m. EDT, Saturday, May 28, is part of NBC's "World Wide 60" series.

tional activities are open to you. Visit factories, farms, newspaper plants, and business offices to see for yourself what the work is like in those places. Talk to persons who hold jobs which may interest you.

4. *Become a better citizen.* During the summer you will have time to devote to citizenship responsibilities. You can increase your knowledge of current affairs by reading newspapers and magazines, and by following radio and TV programs dealing with public issues and problems.

Kennedy Gains in Race For Party Nomination

Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts appears to be gaining more and more support as the Democratic Presidential nominee. His bid for the party's honor received a big boost as a result of his decisive win in West Virginia this month.

Balloting in West Virginia, a predominantly Protestant state, shows that Catholic Mr. Kennedy is popular with citizens of all religious faiths, his supporters say. The primary results also persuaded Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota to drop out of the Presidential race after making a relatively poor showing in the contest with Senator Kennedy.

Other Democratic candidates for the nomination say they have no intention of throwing in the towel. They point out that Senator Kefauver won 13 primaries in the 1956 election year, yet did not win the nomination at the convention.

American-UAR Relations Take Turn for Worse

Relations between the United States and the United Arab Republic have been blowing hot and cold for some years now. At times, UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser appears to be friendly toward us, and at other times he seems to turn against us and side with Moscow.

Two recent actions by Americans have reversed a recent trend toward friendlier United States-UAR ties. Both involve the long-standing Arab curbs on Israeli shipping through the Suez Canal. They are:

(1) Congress, in approving a for-



DESERTED BRIDGE in Istanbul, Turkey. A round-the-clock curfew was imposed on the city after the anti-government rioting that occurred not long ago, and streets which are normally filled with heavy traffic remained empty. Day-long restrictions were soon changed to a curfew that applied at night only.

eign aid measure, asked the President not to provide assistance to such countries as the UAR if the Arab land continues to ban Israeli shipping from the Suez Canal.

(2) American longshoremen, backed by the nation's labor movement, for a time refused to unload Arab ships in New York Harbor as a protest against the UAR's canal blockade of Israeli ships.

The United States is sympathetic with the Jewish desire to use the Suez Canal—a right that the UN has unsuccessfully sought for Israel. At the same time, our government also hopes for friendship with the Arabs. Hence, Uncle Sam walks on a tight-rope in his dealings with the Middle East problem.

Another Group of Students in Action

Frank Darnell, student of West Point (Virginia) High School, writes as follows:

"On June 14, 1960, members of the town council will be elected. A group of students in my school are conducting interviews with each candidate

and publishing their platforms in our weekly newspaper. We are showing no favoritism to anyone. Our only purpose is to inform the residents of our town of each candidate's views on different issues and to stimulate more people to come out and vote and take a more active interest in our town government. We are spreading posters around town urging people to vote, offering to baby-sit for people so that they may vote, and also offering to take people to the polls on election day.

"We feel that it is our duty, as young people of America not yet able to vote, to influence adults to help make democracy work. As I have said, we are not partial to anyone. We just want our town to prosper and become an even better community than it is, and it can only do this when the residents take more interest in our affairs."

A Happy Vacation To Our Readers!

In accordance with our schedule, subscriptions for the current school year expire with this issue of the AMERICAN OBSERVER. The paper, though, is published in the summer, and we invite students to subscribe.

The summer price, in clubs of 5 or more, is 40 cents per subscription. For fewer than 5 copies, each subscription is 50 cents, payable in advance. The summer period includes the issues of May 30 and all of June and July.

Address orders to the Civic Education Service, Inc., 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Meanwhile, teachers who have not already placed their tentative classroom orders for next fall may wish to do so. Advance order postcards are being sent out by our office for this purpose. By ordering now, teachers will automatically and without delay receive their copies of the AMERICAN OBSERVER at the beginning of the next school term, and they may then change their orders according to needs.

Our best wishes for a thoroughly enjoyable and rewarding summer to students and teachers!

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

HORIZONTAL: 1. Indonesia. VERTICAL: 1. grain; 2. Farming; 3. Idaho; 4. Bosphorus; 5. Istanbul; 6. Barkley; 7. Ben-sen; 8. chromium; 9. Ankara.

News Quiz

World Since 1945

1. Tell how economic recovery was carried out in Europe and Japan after World War II.
2. Name the first foreign-owned colony in Asia to gain freedom.
3. List the principal areas from which Britain withdrew after the war.
4. Under what circumstances did Israel become an independent nation?
5. What political trend has been apparent in Latin America during recent years?
6. How was Russia first able to get a grip on the countries adjoining it in Eastern Europe?
7. What measures were taken in Europe to bolster defenses against the threat of communist aggression?
8. What areas in the Far East have fallen under communist control since World War II?
9. Tell how the Korean War started. What part did the United States play in this conflict?
10. Describe the steps that we took to strengthen free-world defenses in the Far East and southeastern Asia.
11. Compare U. S. relations with Red China and the opposing Chinese government in Taiwan.
12. What are some of the major national and foreign policies being pursued by Russia under Khrushchev's leadership?
13. Trace the events that have put the Suez Canal in the headlines.
14. What steps have been taken in the effort to check communism in the Middle East?
15. How has Russia had troubles in the small communist lands of eastern Europe?
16. In what ways has international cooperation been promoted during the past few years.

Discussion

1. Looking back over events of recent years, what do you believe is the most effective way to check the spread of communism into new areas? Explain.
2. Do you feel that the trend toward more international cooperation will continue and will succeed in preventing another major war? Why, or why not?

Nominating Candidates

1. How are delegates to the convention selected?
2. How are the delegates instructed to vote?
3. What does the temporary chairman of the Republican or Democratic party's national convention do?
4. Besides nominating candidates, what other duties does a convention perform?
5. Why is there generally a short recess of a convention after a Presidential candidate has been chosen?

Discussion

Do you, or do you not, feel that our system of nominating Presidential candidates is satisfactory? Explain your viewpoint.

Miscellaneous

1. Give at least 2 arguments on each side of aerial spying.
2. What hopeful step in her relations with us has Cuba recently taken?
3. Why are Kennedy supporters particularly optimistic over outcome of West Virginia primary? What do other Democratic candidates for the Presidential nomination say in reply?
4. Name 4 constructive activities, among others, in which students may engage during the summer.

Pronunciations

Francisco Franco—frān-thēs'kō frāng'-kō
Frol Kozlov—frōl kōz-lōf
José Miró Cardona—hō-zā' mē-rō' kār-dō'nā
Juan Peron—hwān pē-rawn'
Mao Tse-tung—mou dzū-dōng

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"If my boss doesn't take back what he said this morning, I'm going to leave this office."

"What did he say?"

"Told me to find another job."

Definition: Propaganda is the other side's case put so convincingly that it annoys you.



"Be careful—next time you kids may do some damage!"

Wife (ordering a new hat): What kind of bird shall I have on it?

Husband: One with a small bill.

A boy applying for a job in a movie theater was rushed into uniform and put to work. He was back an hour or so later and stated he was quitting the job.

"What's the matter, son? Aren't the hours and pay good enough for you?" asked the manager.

"Sure," the boy replied, "but I've seen the picture."

"I hope you paid your taxes with a smile last month."

"I wanted to, but the man insisted on cash."

The mathematics professor retired from teaching and moved to a cottage by the sea which he called After Math.

She was so stupid she thought noodle soup was a kind of shampoo.

"Yes, sir," panted the new shepherd, "I got all the sheep in, but I had to run some to get the lambs."

"Lambs, you idiot! Those 14 little ones are jack rabbits!"

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